

Our Ref.: 042390.P13413

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

FOR

**Method and System to Preprogram and  
Predict a Next Microcode Address**

Inventors: **Kjeld Svendsen  
John Alan Miller**

Prepared by:

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN, LLP  
12400 Wilshire Boulevard, 7th Floor  
Los Angeles, California 90025  
(503) 684-6200

**Method and System to Preprogram and**  
**Predict the Next Microcode Address**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

5     1.     Field of the Invention

          The present invention relates to the field of micro-code branch prediction. In particular, the present invention relates to preprogramming and predicting the address of the next microcode instruction to be executed.

10    2.     Description of Related Art

          Predicting branches in micro-code increases performance of the microprocessor. Branch prediction involves determining the next address to look up and then using that address to access the read-only memory (ROM) where the micro-code instruction is stored. Various methods are used to determine the next  
15    address to look-up in the micro-code ROM. In any case, after the next address is determined, the micro-code ROM is accessed at that address to get the micro-operations (uops). Therefore, no matter how the address determination logic is improved to decrease the time for an address look-up, performance is still limited by the access time of the ROM. As the size of the micro-code increases, the access  
20    time of the ROM increases. As clock frequencies increase, it may take more than one clock cycle to access the micro-code ROM, which causes the instruction pipeline to stall while waiting for the next uops. Therefore, as processors utilize a larger micro-code and clock frequencies increase, limiting performance of a look-up  
25    to the access time of the micro-code ROM becomes an increasing problem.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The invention is illustrated by way of example, and not by way of limitation, in the figures of the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals refer to  
 5 similar elements.

**Figure 1** is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of the invention.

**Figure 2** illustrates an example implementation of the misprediction recovery logic according to one embodiment of the invention.

**Figure 3** is a flow chart illustrating an embodiment of the invention.



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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of a system and method for preprogramming and predicting the next microcode address are described. In the following description, numerous specific details are provided, for a thorough understanding of embodiments of the invention. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize, however, that the invention can be practiced without one or more of the specific details, or with other methods, components, materials, etc. In other instances, well-known structures, materials, or operations are not shown or described in detail to avoid obscuring aspects of the invention.

Reference throughout this specification to "one embodiment" or "an embodiment" means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, the appearances of the phrases "in one embodiment" or "in an embodiment" in various places throughout this specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments.

Referring to Figure 1, a block diagram illustrates a system 100 according to one embodiment of the invention. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the system 100 may include more components than those shown in Figure 1. However, it is not necessary that all of these generally conventional components be shown in order to disclose an illustrative embodiment for practicing the invention. System 100 includes a memory to store microcode 102, a memory to store predicted addresses 104, misprediction recovery logic 106, and a selector 108. In one embodiment, the selector 108 is a multiplexer (MUX). In one embodiment, the memory to store microcode 102 is a read-only memory (ROM). The microcode

memory 102 stores micro-operations (uops). When the memory 102 is accessed at a next address 114, it will output the uops 116 stored at that address line. There may be one or more uops stored at an address line. The uops 116 output from the microcode memory 102 may be used in an instruction pipeline in a microprocessor.

- 5 In one embodiment, the uops are stored in a register to be used in the instruction pipeline.

Addresses that will be used to access the microcode memory 102 are predicted and then stored in memory 104. In one embodiment, the addresses are predicted based on the uops in the microcode. In one embodiment, the memory  
10 104 is a ROM. When uops are needed by the instruction pipeline, they are retrieved by accessing the microcode memory 102 at the addresses retrieved from the predicted addresses memory 104. Misprediction recovery logic 106 is used to determine if the predicted address 110 retrieved from memory 104 is a correct next  
15 address at which to access the microcode memory 102. If the predicted address 110 is correct, the misprediction recovery logic 106 will output a MUX select 118 that selects the predicted address 110 as the next address 114 at which to access the microcode memory 102. If the misprediction recovery logic 106 determines that the predicted address 110 is incorrect, then it will correct the predicted address by  
20 determining a recovery address 112 and outputting a MUX select 118 that selects the recovery address 112 as the next address 114 at which to access the microcode memory 102. For example, the misprediction recovery logic may output a MUX select of 0 when the predicted address is correct and output a MUX select of 1 when the predicted address is incorrect. Therefore, MUX 108 will select the predicted address as the next address when the MUX select is 0. With a MUX select of 1,  
25 MUX 108 will select the recovery address as the next address.

Referring to Figure 2, an example implementation of the misprediction recovery logic 106 according to one embodiment of the invention is illustrated. The  
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To determine whether the predicted address 110 is correct, the misprediction recovery logic 106 compares whether there is a jump present and whether a jump was executed. In one embodiment, each uop has a plurality of bits, including a jump bit. The jump bit indicates whether the uop is a jump. For example, the jump bit may be a 1 when the uop is a jump and a 0 when the uop is not a jump. In the example shown, there are four uops stored at each address line in the microcode memory 102, and each uop includes one jump bit. Therefore, there are a total of four jump bits. In one embodiment, the uops 116 are stored in a register 232 to be used by the misprediction recovery logic 106. In the example shown, the four jump bits are input into an OR gate 208 to determine if there is a jump present 200.

In one embodiment, the next address 114 is stored in registers 234 and 236 for use by the misprediction recovery logic 106. The next address 114 has a plurality of bits. The two least significant bits (lsb) of the next address are used as the selector for four MUXes 224, 226, 228, and 230. The inputs to MUX 224 are 1, 0, 0, 0. The inputs to MUX 226 are 1, 1, 0, 0. The inputs to MUX 228 are 1, 1, 1, 0. The inputs to MUX 230 are 1, 1, 1, 1.

Selector	MUX 224 output	MUX 226 output	MUX 228 output	MUX 230 output
00	1	1	1	1
01	0	1	1	1
10	0	0	1	1
11	0	0	0	1

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incorrect. In the example shown, the XOR gate 206 will output a 0 when the jump present 200 and the jump executed 202 have the same value, which indicates that the predicted address is correct. When the predicted address is incorrect, the jump present 200 and the jump executed 202 will have different values, and the XOR gate 206 will output a 1.

The recovery address 112 is determined using the next address 114. The next address 114 is input into an adder 204. The adder 204 adds the next address 114 to the number of uops per address line. In the example implementation, there are four uops stored at an address line in microcode memory 102. Therefore, the adder 204 adds 4 to the next address 114. Then, the two least significant bits (lsb) of the address are zeroed out. In one embodiment, the two lsb are zeroed out by ANDing each bit with a zero using two AND gates 220 and 222. After the number of uops per line is added to the next address 114 and the two lsb are zeroed out, the result is a recovery address 112 that will be used as the next address at which to access the microcode memory 102 if the predicted address 110 is determined to be incorrect.

Referring to Figure 3, a flow chart illustrating one embodiment of the method of the invention is provided. The method begins at step 300, where a next uop address is predicted. Then, the method continues to step 302, where the predicted address is stored into memory. In one embodiment, the predicted address is pre-programmed into a ROM. Then, the method continues to step 304, where the predicted address is retrieved from memory and used to obtain the next uops. Then, the method continues to step 306, where the predicted address is corrected if the address was mispredicted.

An illustrative example of the method according to the invention will now be described. For purposes of illustration, assume that the microcode ROM has the following data: at address 0, the uops in the address line are add, add, add, add; at

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(226, 228, and 230) will each output a 1. When the MUX 224 output of 0 and the first jump bit of 1 is input into AND 212, the output is 0. When the MUX 226 output of 1 and the second jump bit of 0 is input into AND 214, the output is 0. Likewise, when the MUX 228 output of 1 and the third jump bit of 0 is input into AND 216, the output is 0, and when the MUX 230 output of 1 and the fourth jump bit of 0 is input into AND 218, the output is 0. Therefore, the output of all four AND gates will be 0, so the jump executed 202 will be 0. Since the jump present 200 is 1 and jump executed 202 is 0, the MUX select is 1, and the recovery address is selected as the next address. The recovery address is the address 9 added with the number of uops per line (4) with the two least significant bits zeroed out, which is equal to 12. Therefore, the microcode ROM will be accessed at a next address of 12.

In one embodiment, registers are used to store the uops and the next address to be used in the misprediction recovery logic. There may be some latency in correcting the predicted address. Therefore, the microcode ROM may be accessed at the predicted address of 0, and it may take another cycle to correct the next address and access the microcode ROM at the correct next address of 12.

At address 12, the uops read out of the microcode ROM are add, add, add, add. Since there is no jump, all the jump bits are zero. Therefore, the jump present is zero and the jump executed is zero. The MUX select is 0, and the MUX 108 selects the predicted address of 16 as the next address at which to access the microcode ROM.

The above description of illustrated embodiments of the invention, including what is described in the Abstract, is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. While specific embodiments of, and examples for, the invention are described herein for illustrative purposes, various equivalent modifications are possible within the scope of the invention, as those skilled in the relevant art will recognize.

These modifications can be made to the invention in light of the above detailed description. The terms used in the following claims should not be construed to limit the invention to the specific embodiments disclosed in the specification and the claims. Rather, the scope of the invention is to be determined entirely by the  
 5 following claims, which are to be construed in accordance with established doctrines of claim interpretation.

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